

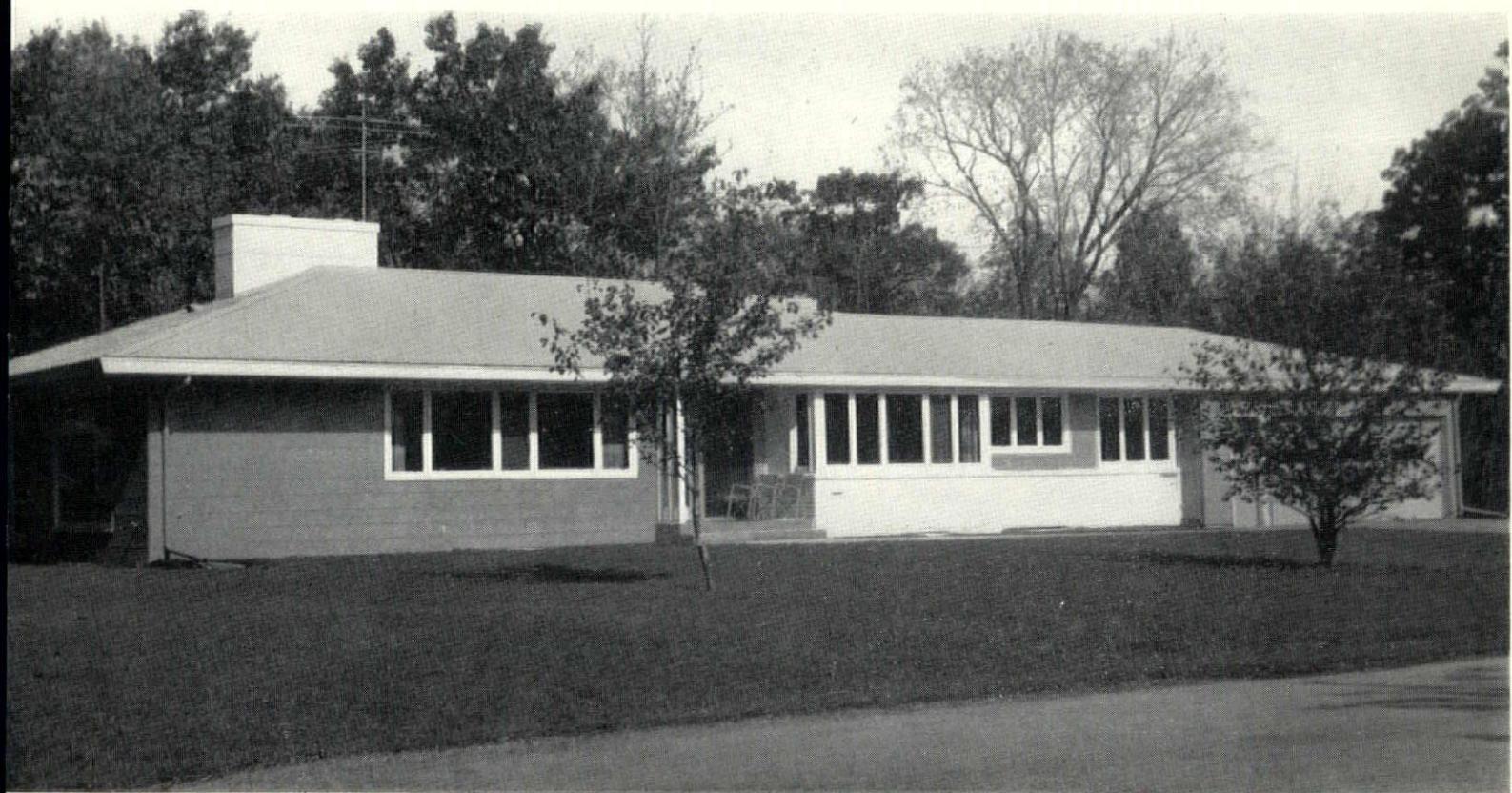
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THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION —
A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

VOLUME 21 No. 12

DECEMBER 1953



Residence in Fox Point, Wisconsin

Frederick J. Schweitzer, Architect
Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin

If You Contribute To The Wisconsin Architects Foundation Before December 31st?

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Wisconsin Architects Foundation paid before December 31, 1953, will be deductible from your gross income and lessen the amount subject to 1953 tax rates. It is expected that 1954 income tax rates will be less than the 1953 rates and a contribution made now should actually cost less. The potential tax saving, however, should be the least consideration in making gifts to the Wisconsin Architects Foundation. Some contributions have already been received since the Foundation was recently organized; and during 1954 a sizeable sum should be available for scholarships, essay contests and other efforts on behalf of architectural education and the improvement of the public welfare. Specific plans for 1954 will be announced at the annual convention and several new members of the foundation will be elected by the executive committee of the Wisconsin Architects Association immediately following the annual convention.

Gifts can be made to the Wisconsin Architects Foundation by anyone and the proceeds of such gifts will be invested or spent by the nine members of the Foundation in accordance with the objects and purposes set forth in the charter and pursuant to the laws and regulations applicable. Before the invention of the corporate foundation, gifts were made to trustees for a specific purpose. Nowadays, gifts are made to a non-stock, non-profit organization like the Wisconsin Architects Foundation to be used in the discretion of the members of the foundation and its authorized officers for the general objects and purposes of the Foundation. The handling of funds through a Foundation permits far greater flexibility and greater effectiveness than the handling of funds by a trustee for a single specific purpose. For instance, the Foundation can receive, invest and administer many small contributions as a single, substantial fund many times larger and more effective than small, single restricted gifts. Accordingly the policy of the Wisconsin Architects Foundation will probably be to accept small gifts only when they are given outright. In the case of larger gifts, made subject to various conditions and limitations, the Foundation may nevertheless accept such gifts if the size of the contribution and its usefulness outweighs the disadvantages of the limitations and restrictions. Of course many gifts can be made with reasonable conditions and restrictions, provided that care has been given to make the gift a complete, tax-free gift under both the State and Federal laws. The advice of a competent attorney should be obtained when making any substantial gift, and particularly where the gift is made by a Will. If the Will is not properly drawn with respect to the proposed gift, it may be defective and the wishes of the deceased donor may be frustrated.

Through the medium of the Wisconsin Architects Foundation, the professional architect, the building industry and related industries and professions may join to further and develop education in the field of architecture and thereby help in the improvement

of the environment of everyone.

Contributions may be mailed as follows: "Wisconsin Architects Foundation, 759 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin." An acknowledgment will promptly follow receipt of any gift.

GERALD J. RICE, Counsel
Wisconsin Architects Association

(Continued from Page 2)

(1) A selected group of Architectural Firms were called to attend this meeting, and in an informal discussion the Architects were asked to aid the Special Committee, and ultimately, the selection of an Architect to plan and build their proposed building.

(2) During the discussions, one of the Architects suggested to this Special Committee that they select three Architectural Firms from among the group to provide sketches for a set fee of One Thousand Dollars.

(3) The Architects selected by this Committee would then receive the fee, above mentioned, and would, under the agreement, credit the City to an "on account" payment on the total architectural fee.

(4) The two Architects not selected would each receive One Thousand Dollars for their sketches.

(5) The Architect presenting this suggestion to the Special Committee further stated that on a similar procedure before a School Board meeting in Northern Wisconsin, two St. Paul Architects and himself entered into an agreement to provide sketches for a fee of One Thousand Dollars to be paid to each competing Architect. After sketches were prepared and being one not selected, he believed he was well compensated for his labor and his sketches.

FINDINGS OF COMMITTEE

The Committee believes our Architect member erred in his judgment by suggesting this type of procedure, as it is in violation of the Code of Ethics of the Wisconsin Architects Association wherein Architects competing would not receive the full recognized fee according to the Schedule of Minimum Charges and Professional Practice for Preliminary Drawings. Further, he suggested a closed competition among the three selected. Competition among competing A.I.A. members can only be held according to and/or which are conducted under the rules of The American Institute of Architects for Competitions.

The Committee has instructed the Chairman to write a letter to the Architect in question, advising him of their findings and requesting him to refrain from making any more agreements of this kind as a member of the Association. The Committee further requested that this report, as herein presented, be printed in an early issue of the Wisconsin Architect so that our membership be properly alerted to practice violation which may, and can, result in suggestions of this sort.

COMMITTEE ON PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE
BY WALTER G. MEMMLER

Report of the European Study Tour Taken by Richard W. E. Perrin, Executive Director of the Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee During the Months of August and September, 1953

PART II (Conclusion)

(Editor's Note: Lack of space prevents publishing in its entirety Mr. Perrin's excellent report. His findings on conditions in the Scandinavian countries, will be published at a later date.)

To an observer seeing Germany for the first time, even in the face of great destruction, the German city offers a charm and livability not to be found in most American cities. The reason lies in the acceptance of the fact that the city must be a good place to live, and that those influences that tend to the contrary must be eliminated. To most city planners, the demolition of the inner city, constituting many medieval dwellings and other buildings, was actually a blessing in disguise since the old core constituted, in many places, the type of slum with which German cities had been burdened for generations. Their eradication through bombing offers an opportunity for sanitary reconstruction. Slum clearance in Germany is called "Sanierung." The progress in Sanierung has been very great since the destruction. Naturally, there are still extensive sections in cities such as Berlin which are highly congested and which, if not now in an actual slum condition, can certainly be expected to become a slum in the near future. Energetic measures are directed against these areas, and many buildings are being removed to permit the penetration of light and air to the cellular courts which characterize many of the older sections of Berlin. In other words, the poor structures obstructing light and air are being removed to permit the better structures to enjoy the advantages of open sunlit courts. Many of these remaining buildings, while architecturally mediocre, are of the usual solid German construction and, with a minimum of maintenance, will provide acceptable housing for many years to come, even though still crowded somewhat more than might be desired because of the scarcity of available space.

The question may be asked if ground space is so valuable or scarce in Germany, why there are no skyscrapers. The answer received from most German architects and planners is that they do not consider the skyscraper, that is, anything over 12 or 15 stories, as being a suitable solution to the problem. Skyscrapers are regarded as being out-of-scale and, therefore, inappropriate as an environment for human activities. Moreover, it is pointed out that a skyscraper, while actually occupying less ground area, contributes just as much to the problem of high den-

sity so that, if properly related to the area in which it is situated, the skyscraper must be accompanied by sufficient compensating open area to result in the desired basic density. When a somewhat taller building is used, either for office purposes or even as a dwelling apartment, the concept of area density is strictly observed, and one tall building right next to another is, therefore, never tolerated. The reduction of density in the older parts of the city has been facilitated by the large scale demolition of highly concentrated dwellings. New standards of density have been adopted in most German cities. Naturally, even such new densities are, of necessity, considerably higher in the reconstructed old sections than they are in the new outlying project areas. For example, in the City of Berlin there were, and still are, sections in the built-up area with a density of 1,600 families per hektar. Since a hektar is equal to approximately 2½ acres, and since the number of persons per family in these congested areas averages 3.8, it means that in American terminology the density is 170 families per acre. The government of Berlin has insisted that in the redevelopment and reconstruction of old areas, a density of not more than 60 families per acre is to be the standard.

In the city of Düsseldorf, for instance, the old density was about 90 families per acre which, in the reconstruction process, is being reduced to about 20 families per acre, which is somewhat comparable to what is hoped for in the redevelopment of Milwaukee's blighted areas. As to outlying project areas on open land, the density established by most German cities is approximately 10 families per acre. This is similar to the densities achieved by the Housing Authority in the development of projects such as Westlawn.

German planners have also recognized long ago that adequate green belts and garden spaces are necessary even in the most congested sections of the city. As a result, there has been a systematic program of cutting through green belts and open spaces with the particular objective of separating industrial and commercial uses from purely residential areas.

This was very clearly observed in the Ruhr District, which in many respects is similar to the Pittsburgh area. Smoke, soot, and fumes are unavoidable but to the credit of the German planners and city builders, it must be said that they have minimized these nuisances, and they have separated the miners' housing from the mines, mills, and factories in a very satisfactory and acceptable manner to the end that many of the poorest miners in Germany, in the opinion of the writer, are more satisfactorily housed and adequately supplied with a good environment than are their American counterparts.

Reforestation has been standard German practice for hundreds of years; and it is, therefore, not unusual, but nevertheless surprising to an American, to see a beautiful "primeval" forest within the confines of urban areas. A good example of this is the Grunewald in Berlin, which is reminiscent of a bit of northern Wisconsin within a city larger than Chicago.

The athletically minded Germans have also provided an ample quantity of public swimming pools, both indoor and outdoor, recreation and athletic fields so that, generally speaking, the reconstruction of Germany is an over-all effort not only directed to the building of new houses, but to every facility required for the complete and satisfactory life of all of its citizens.

The reclamation of the destroyed areas, of course, poses many problems which, interestingly enough, parallel our own efforts at slum clearance. Before the war, land acquisition was a difficult and tedious process in the slum areas because of the opposition of the entrenched businessmen and landlords who refused to change the pattern of their existence for the greater benefit of the community. In addition, the old sections, of course, represented the picturesque parts of the town.

Medieval buildings and some structures dating back to the year 1000, or earlier, naturally offered much to the visiting traveller and tourist and were, therefore, carefully preserved for that very purpose. Virtually every city in Germany has its society for the preservation of antiquities and historical buildings. These groups also complicated the efforts of municipal planners and housers to clean up the slums. Suffice it to say, however, the bombardment of World War II accomplished by force what persuasion and education failed to do before the war. Although it would appear that the way is now clear to rebuild the bombed-out old sections, such is not always necessarily the case. The owners of the bare land frequently object to acquisition by the city on the premise that it is very valuable land and that they desire to use it themselves as soon as they acquire the money for the necessary reconstruction. Then too, there are many owners who left the cities during the bombardment

who still are unaccounted for, and according to German law, seven years must elapse before the property can be claimed as public property.

Nevertheless, progress continues in the clearing of the rubble in the demolished areas, and reconstruction also is proceeding at a very steady pace. There are some cities that have made more progress than others and, among them, Hannover, the capital city of Niedersachsen, should be mentioned. Under the direction of a competent city planner and an aggressive city administration, many advances have been made. New department stores, insurance buildings, banks, offices, and dwellings are springing up everywhere, and an excellent example of the integration of the old with the new is offered in this city. Düsseldorf and the Ruhr area, of course, are also very progressive, and excellent results are being demonstrated in all fields of planning and building endeavor. Outstanding also is the City of Hamburg in which the extensive harbor facilities, recently completely demolished, have now been entirely re-built. Social housing in Hamburg is particularly outstanding. High-rise apartments have been erected, which are of exceptionally good design and construction.

It should be stated that the demolition of the older areas of the city, while a blessing in some respects, was also an enormous loss in another respect. Many of the ancient buildings were badly damaged or completely destroyed. The Frauenkirche (Cathedral) in Munich was completely gutted. The twin towers and the four walls were all that remained. The royal palaces in Munich, more recently public art museums, were literally destroyed. The same situation obtains in many other cities where entire sections were completely leveled. One-half of the city of Köln (Cologne), for instance, was almost completely destroyed.

To get an idea of the destruction, it should be borne in mind that pre-war population of Köln was about that of Milwaukee. Of this 700,000 population, 500,000 left the city during the height of the hostilities, resulting in a wartime population of only 200,000. 70,000 persons, or 10% of the civilian population died as a result of the bombardment. 140,000 of the 200,000 dwelling units in the city were destroyed during the war. In Berlin, for example, a city with pre-war population of 4,500,000 and a total dwelling supply of 1,600,000 homes, 500,000 were destroyed during the war. The amount of rubble resulting from the bombardment amounted to 75,000,000 cubic meters.

Fortunately, the cathedral at Köln was not destroyed, although it was badly damaged and, except for the triple window in the sanctuary most of the beautiful thirteenth century stained glass windows were broken to bits. The glass has been salvaged, but it has not been decided how it can be reused, since it would be impossible to duplicate the marvelous

craftsmanship and intricate design of the thirteenth century cathedral builders.

In the reconstruction of its cathedrals and other historic monuments, a heated controversy has arisen among architects and others interested in these structures as to the manner in which the rebuilding is to take place, whether it should be an exact and literal reproduction of that which was destroyed, or whether a rationalized approach should be taken which would result in a contemporary, although not necessarily unsympathetic treatment to reflect the thinking and techniques of the present day. Generally speaking, those buildings in which a good portion of the old remains, an exact reproduction of the missing parts is being undertaken.

In Munich, as already stated, the damage to the cathedral was so extensive that a serious question has arisen whether it would be possible to produce a reasonable facsimile of that which was destroyed. This church is one of the few all-brick cathedrals in Europe. The interior was completely swept by fire, thus destroying paintings, sculpture, and wood carvings which were the best of their kind in the world. The church has again been enclosed so that the outside looks very much the way it always did, but the interior is still completely bare, and architects are disputing the manner in which the interior is to be redone.

In the city of Hannover, the Marktkirche has been reconstructed so that, again, the outside looks exactly the way it always did; but, in the interior treatment, no attempt was made to reconstruct the elaborate decorations which had been developed throughout the centuries. Instead a very rational, but excellent treatment, was undertaken which is thoroughly contemporary but definitely harmonious with the spirit of the entire structure. In the process, the acoustics was considerably improved and the seating arrangement was also revised to the great advantage of the audience.

A middle-of-the-road approach, with respect to the reconstruction of historic buildings, was taken by the city government of Hildesheim in the rebuilding of its cathedral. Here again, the exterior was reconstructed to appear exactly the same as before the destruction. The interior was rebuilt to reflect the same general lines of the old interior and as many of the fragments of sculpture and carving that could be located and pieced together were reinserted in such locations as were regarded as visually most advantageous. As an interesting sidelight on the cathedral at Hildesheim, it was learned that, while the church has actually been Protestant since the secularization following the Reformation, the Catholic community is permitted to celebrate Mass in the crypt

of this church because of the fact that the patron saint is buried there. The people of Hildesheim feel that this particular saint, being one of their own early citizens, is entitled to that veneration notwithstanding the fact that the official religion of the city is Protestant.

In at least one instance, no attempt whatsoever will be made to rebuild a badly damaged historical church. This is the Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtniss Kirche at Berlin. Standing at the head of the Kurfürstendamm, it is an impressive sight even as a ruin. Built at the turn of the century, in the late Romanesque style, it is not really an old church but, nevertheless, a very impressive and elaborately ornamented edifice. The people of Berlin desire to let the church stand as a "Mahnmal," meaning a monument of remembrance of the horrors of war, and as a warning to future generations.

As to German architectural design, it must be reported that not much progress was made during the period of the dictatorship. As a matter of fact, progressive techniques were frowned upon and actually forbidden. As a result, German architecture of the 1930's is a sterile, clumsy, and heavy-handed proposition. At the present time, German architecture has obviously gained a new lease on life and much of the new work is very refreshing, although it is still being carried out in rather a traditional fashion which, incidentally the writer would not necessarily criticize, since it has the distinct advantage of producing a harmony of appearance in the street scene of the city that is in distinct contrast to the confusion and visual conflict that characterizes many American cities. New office buildings and department stores, as well as theaters and radio stations, are done in a contemporary manner, and in a pleasingly intimate scale; but the designers have not gone "overboard" and the treatment is very satisfactorily restrained. The significant observation to be made on all German architecture since the 1920's is that the influence of the modernists, such as Gropius, Breuer, and Van der Rohe, et al, at whose shrines many American architects worship, have actually had very little influence in their own native land. The Bauhaus movement, which originated in Germany and which is regarded by many students of architectural history as an important milestone in the establishment of contemporary architecture, did not expand beyond Dessau to any appreciable extent with the exception of having been transplanted to the United States.

Because of the gravitation of all building activities, particularly housing, toward government, the status of the German architect has also undergone a curious development. Historically, German architects have never assumed the detailed responsibility of their American cousins, nor have they ever concerned themselves with the minutiae of plans and specifica-

tions which the American architect considers essential for the protection of his client and the successful completion of the building operation. In Germany, the contractor has always played a very important part in the selection of building materials and matters relating to structural design, and the contractor, as well as the municipal building departments in Germany, has long ago assumed many of the responsibilities which, in America, are the province of the consulting engineer. To a great extent, architects in Germany today are "long hair" literally and figuratively. They concern themselves principally with the planning and the aesthetic design of the buildings and, even so, are subjected to a great deal of control by municipal building authorities who must pass on the appearance of the project as well as its compliance with local building ordinances concerning factors of health, safety, and convenience.

The building department of a city, for instance, prescribes not only the height, coverage, and other zoning considerations for new buildings to be constructed, but also determines the general architectural appearance, especially in the downtown or congested areas, to the end that there may be harmony between the new building and those already in existence. The architect thereupon works out the details within the general framework prescribed by the municipal building authorities. While this procedure may appear to be dictatorial and restrictive and conducive of the stifling of free initiative, it must be said in all fairness that the idea has a certain amount of value from the standpoint of eliminating the confusing street scene which characterizes the American city because of unrelated building types standing cheek by jowl and attesting to nothing more than the owner or architect's desire to be "different."

Many architects are, of course, employed by the various levels of government with the result that many very capable and competent men are in positions of high responsibility in government, so that the control of design of buildings is actually in the hands of people that are certainly at least as complacent and sensitive as the private practitioner whose work must be submitted to these public authorities. To emphasize this point, architects entering governmental service are not men who have failed in private practice. Instead, they are career men of the highest professional attainment, who have dedicated their abilities and talents to public work. As a matter of interest, architects in Germany regard professional achievement as the principal reason for their existence and do not regard financial success as necessarily synonymous with professional success.

The most important building undertakings, housing or otherwise, are generally submitted to architectural competition and the best designs are selected by a panel of outstanding architects, practicing independently or being in the employ of government.

Many private architects are also employed on a retainer or salary basis by the numerous types of building societies. While operating on a somewhat

different basis than American architects, German architects have, in the opinion of the writer, made remarkable progress in the last few years considering the fact that progressive architectural thought was very much repressed during the years of the dictatorship. German architects are leaning very heavily on the accomplishments of their Danish, Swedish, and Dutch colleagues. Swedish work is particularly admired in Germany, especially in the field of housing, and much that the Swedes have learned during the past fifteen years is being rapidly absorbed and put into practice by German technicians.

As indicated, German design is conservative but certainly not unimaginative. In their housing projects, the Germans have accomplished a degree of interest not often paralleled by their American counterparts. It seems, however, in the more recent projects in which American oil is predominant, American ideas have also been imposed; and, for that reason, some of the MSA, ECA, and Marshall Aid projects look suspiciously like FHA or even PHA projects and with just about as much interest. Let alone, the Germans seem to do a very creditable job. Naturally, they build according to German standards, but it would appear that those are the only valid standards that should be applied as far as Germany is concerned. To an American architect and houser, it is, of course, somewhat irritating to observe housing being built with American funds in which the general tone is so much nicer than most of the work we are able to produce because of cost and other limitations.

Houses in Germany, as already indicated, are built very substantially. The walls invariably are finished in rough cast, trowelled or floated stucco (Putz), which is the universal finish, not only in Germany, but in France, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. In Holland and northern Germany, there are some exceptions to the extent of exposing the brick work. Northern Germany produces a particularly good brick, as does the area around München in southern Germany. The walls, finished with stucco, are built of rubble where stone is plentiful, of hollow tile where clay products are readily obtainable, and of concrete block in those sections of Germany where the building stone is best utilized by reducing it to aggregate for use in such blocks. Along the entire Rhine basin, a volcanic rock similar to pumice is quarried, which is called Bimsstein and the construction resulting from the concrete block containing this stone is called Bimsbau. Roofs are invariably of tile, although the type of tile varies considerably, depending on local tradition and weather. In northern Germany, particularly toward the border of Holland, the so-called Holländische Pfanne is used extensively. This is an interlocking tile and is cemented at each joint. It makes a very durable roof and will last for centuries with a minimum amount of repair. In the south of Germany, particularly in the southwest, near the French border, shingle tile is used extensively and may be of a buff or red color. Some of the old tile was glazed in color, and frequently laid to produce a field or pattern of great intricacy.

if not of beauty. The tile roofs in the rest of Germany are generally red, as is the brick. To the writer, the substantial appearance of the tile roofs were a welcome relief from the monotony of the asphalt strip shingle which characterizes the modern American house. Flat roofs, of course, are used on high-rise apartments, commercial and industrial buildings, and also on a few houses.

Some wood buildings may be seen in southern Bavaria, in the Alps, where squared logs are sometimes used in chalet type of houses. The roofs are less than 30°, have wide overhangs, are shingled with wood or slate, held down by stone boulders. Construction of offices, factories, schools, and other public buildings is generally of reinforced concrete in which the frame is frequently exposed and the panels are filled in as masonry screens, generally of some sort of glazed tile.

Germany, of course, produces many excellent natural building products, not the least of which is the stone which is taken from the hills of southwestern and southern Germany. A type of travertine (Süsswasser Kalkstein) and fossilized limestone (Muschel Kalkstein) are in popular use as they have been for hundreds of years. They are used very attractively for both interior and exterior cut stone work. Germany also produces many excellent forms of marble.

Insects are no problem and window screens are unknown. Flies and mosquitoes are practically non-existent because their breeding places are controlled or destroyed. This brings to mind, of course, the fact that there is hardly a square foot of land in Germany which is not put to some useful purpose. It is either in cultivation, a meadow, a pasture, a forest or woodland, or it is built up with buildings, or used for other purposes. In other words, there is no idle or wasted land; there are no abandoned quarries; there are no stagnant water holes or ditches that could serve as breeding places for insects.

With further reference to German construction materials, one of the most significant factors is the re-use of the rubble produced by the demolition during the war. At first the rubble was collected and placed in huge mounds in order to clear the streets and next to free up potential building sites. The idea was developed that the brick and stone thus accumulated could hardly be used as a building material unless reduced to some common denominator. As a result, brick and stone is ground up into coarse aggregate and when mixed with sand, cement, and water is utilized as a concrete, both for poured construction or precast block units. German builders claim that it makes a very acceptable building material. The Swedish "Ytong", a light weight foam concrete, is also used very extensively in order to reduce the deadload of building construction. Glass is not used as extensively in Germany as it is in the United States for the reason that most German architects believe the sense of an interior should be preserved. In other words, the German objects to bringing the outdoors indoors. He feels that the outdoors should stay where it now is — outdoors!

It should be noted that even with the high standards of durability and permanence insisted upon by the Germans, there is a certain lack of quality in the workmanship which the Germans themselves admit. The reason for this is that most of the skilled craftsmen were among the casualties suffered by the German

armed forces during the years of the war. The new crop of apprentices, trained by superannuated craftsmen, will not have reached its peak of competency for several years, but it is to be expected that the same level of German craftsmanship will be attained at such time, corresponding to the traditions of high quality which have always characterized German work.

Opens Office

Robert B. Hackner who was recently elected to membership in The American Institute of Architects, announces the opening of an office for the general practice of architecture at 412 Rivoli Building, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

The January issue of the Wisconsin Architect will contain the ROSTER of the entire Wisconsin Architects Association. If you are in arrears, please send your payment of dues to the Secretary in order that your name will continue to appear on the list.

Happy New Year!

The Wisconsin Architect extends greetings with its wish for a happy and prosperous New Year to each and everyone.

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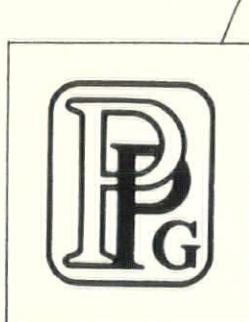
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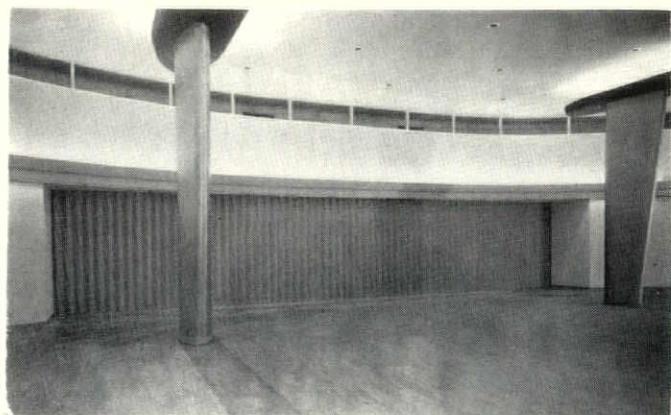


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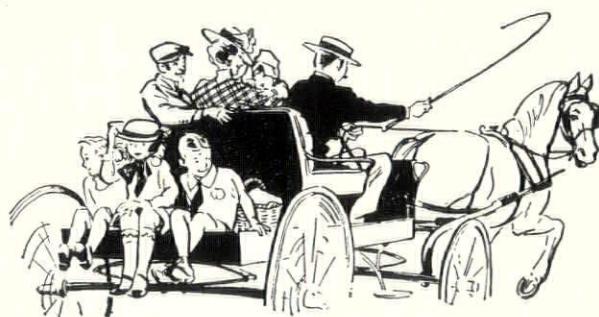


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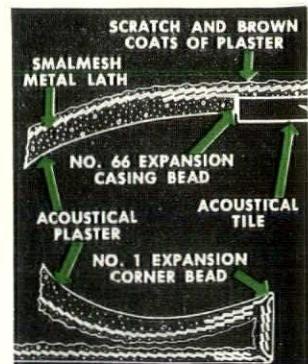
OCONTO, WISCONSIN

* * *

Handsome Misericordia Hospital lobby made permanently beautiful and firesafe with Milcor Metal Lath construction. Note details at right and construction photo below.



Misericordia Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis. • Architects: Brust & Brust • General Contractor: Ed Steigerwald & Sons • Plastering Contractor: Michael Iginski, Jr.



MILCOR* Casing Bead provides clean, protective separation between plaster and other materials

IN this hospital lobby, Milcor Casing Bead has a double function: (1) It provides a sharp, permanent line of separation between the finished acoustical plaster and the acoustical ceiling tile, which is applied over a metal lath and plaster base; (2) During construction, it served as a screed, for a smooth, clean job at the point where the plaster adjoins the acoustical-tile ceiling.

This application of No. 66 Milcor Casing Bead is typical, wherever plaster abuts a material with a different co-efficient of expansion and contraction. It often eliminates the need

for covering trim, batten strip or cove mould over the joint.

These advantages of Milcor Casing Bead, however, are in addition to its basic ones of providing the beauty and simplicity of flush door and window openings — with the permanence of steel.

A variety of Milcor Casing Bead is available — solid and expansion-wing types. For further details on all types, turn to the handy Milcor Manual in Sweet's. Or, if you want your own copy for convenient reference, write us for it — no obligation, of course.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. M-117

INLAND STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

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Milcor
No. 66 Expansion
Casing Bead

Another popular Milcor Casing Bead — No. 4 creates interior beauty around this door opening. (1.) Note that only trim, narrow face is exposed. (2.) Expanded wing provides effective plaster reinforcement. (3.) Milcor No. 657 Applied Metal Base.

